## कलिसन्तरणोपनिषत् A Study by S. L. Abhyankar

First of all, let me express my gratitude to my friend Mr. Daniel Tkach, Buenos Aires, Argentina for prompting me to do this study. I have copy-pasted the text of कलिसन्तरणोपनिषत् from https://sanskritdocuments.org/doc upanishhat/kalisantarana upan.html For word-by-word study I refer to

- 1. Apte's Sanskrit-English dictionary http://dsal.uchicago.edu/cgi-bin/app/apte
- 2. https://www.ashtadhyayi.com/dhatu/
- 3. <a href="https://sa.wikisource.org/wiki/शब्दकल्पद्रमः">https://sa.wikisource.org/wiki/शब्दकल्पद्रमः</a>

कलिसन्तरणोपनिषत् is The Upanishat advising how to transcend कलि. This उपनिषत् belongs to कृष्णयजुर्वेदः Note, कठोपनिषत् also belongs to कृष्णयजुर्वेदः. So शान्तिमन्त्रः for both is the same as below.
ॐ सह नाववत् । सह नौ भुनक्तु ।
सह वीर्यङ्करवावहै ।

तेजस्विनावधीतमस्त् मा विद्विषावहै। ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः ।

A study of this शान्तिमन्त्रः is in परिशिष्टम् - १.

## कलिसन्तरणोपनिषत

There are three component words in कलिसन्तरणोपनिषत् कलि, सन्तरण, उपनिषत

कलिसन्तरणम् = कलिं सन्तरणम् इति कलिसन्तरणम् ।

• कलिम् - कलि: पुं. 2/1 In Apte's dictionary कलिः [कल्-इनि] 1 Strife, quarrel, dissension, contention; शठ कलिरेष महांस्त्वयाद्य दत्तः Śi.7.55; कलिकामजित् R.9.33, Amaru.23. -2 War, battle. अविषहथैस्तमाक्षेपैः क्षिपन्संजनयन् कलिम् । Bhāg.10.55.17. -3 The fourth age of the world, the iron age (consisting of 432,000 years of men and beginning from the 13th of February 3102 B. C.); दानमेकं कलौ य्गे Ms.1.86,9.301; कलिवर्ज्यानि इमानि &c. -4 Kali age personified (this Kali persecuted Nala). -5 The worst of any class.

- o Note, the word কলি: is from धातुः কল্ to tilt, to incline, to deviate from the norm, to be not straight, erect,
- सन्तरणम् (सन्तृ) सम्+तृ
  - over, cross; केनोडुपेन परलोकनदीं तरिष्ये Mk.8.23; स तीर्त्वां किपशाम् R.4.38; Ms.4.77. -2 (a) To cross over, traverse (as a way); (अध्वानं) ततार ताराधिपखण्डधारी Ku.7.48; Me.19. (b) To sail across, navigate (as a river). -3 To float, swim; शिला तरिष्यत्युदके न पर्णम् Bk.12.77; Bṛi. S.80.14. -4 (a) To get over, surmount, overcome, overpower; धीरा हि तरन्त्यापदम् K.175; कृच्छं महत्तीर्णः R.14.6; Pt.4.1; Bg.18.58; Ms.11.34. (b) To subdue, destroy, become master of. -5 To go to the end of, master completely; ततार विद्या R.3.30. -6 To fulfil, accomplish, perform (as a promise); दैवातीर्णप्रतिज्ञः Mu.4.12. -7 To be saved or rescued, escape from; गावो वर्षभयातीर्णा वयं तीर्णा महाभयात् Hariv. -8 To acquire, gain; मनोजवा अयमान आयसीमतरत् पुरम् Rv.8.100.8. -9 To move forward rapidly. -10 To fill completely, pervade. -11 To live through (a definite period). -12 To deliver, liberate from. -13 To strive together, compete.
  - o Note सम् ind. 1 As a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives it means (a) with, together with, together; as in संगम्, संभाषण, संधा, संयुज् &c.). (b) Sometimes it intensifies the meaning of the simple root, and may be translated by 'very, quite, greatly, thoroughly, very much'; संतुष्, संतोष, संन्यस्, संन्यास, संता &c, तस्यामात्मानुरूपायामात्मजन्मसमृत्सुकः R.1.33. (c) It also expresses completeness, perfection, or beauty. -2 As pre-fixed to nouns to form comp. it means 'like, same, similar', as in समर्थ. -3 Sometimes it means 'near', 'before', as in समक्ष. -4 In the Vedas it is sometimes used as a separable preposition (with instr.).
  - सन्तरणम् = wading across
- कलिसन्तरणम् = wading across the difficult life in कलियुगम् or transcending all difficulties.

उपनिषद् f. [said to be from उपनि-सद् 'knowledge derived from sitting at the feet of the preceptor'; but, according to Indian authorities, it means 'to destroy ignorance by revealing the knowledge of the Supreme Spirit and

cutting off the bonds of worldly existence'; यथा य इमा ब्रहमविद्याम्पयन्त्यात्मभावेन श्रद्धाभक्तिपुरःसराः सन्तस्तेषां गर्भजन्मजरारोगाद्यनर्थपूगं निशातयति परं वा ब्रह्म गमयति अविद्यादि- संसारकारणं चात्यन्तमवसादयति विनाशयतीत्युपनिषद् । उपनिपूर्वस्य सदेरेवमर्थस्मरणात्; Sankaral 1 N. of certain mystical writings attached to the Brāhmaṇas, the chief aim of which is to ascertain the secret meaning of the Vedas; Bv.2.40; Māl 1.7; (other etymologies also are given to explain the name:- (1) उपनीय तमात्मानं ब्रह्मापास्तद्वयं यतः । निहन्त्यविद्यां तज्जं च तस्माद्पनिषद्भवेत् ॥ or (2) निहत्यानर्थमूलं स्वाविद्यां प्रत्यक्तया परम् । नयत्यपास्तसंभेदमतो वोपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ or (3) प्रवृत्तिहेतूं न्निःशेषास्तन्मूलोच्छेदकत्वतः । यतोवसादयेद्विद्या तस्मा- दुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ In the मुक्तकोपनिषद् 108 Upanisads are mentioned, but some more have been added to this number. They are said to have been the source of the six Darśanas or systems of philosophy, particularly of the Vedānta Philosophy. The more important Upanisads are:- ईशकेनकठप्रश्नमुण्डमाण्डूक्यतितिरः । ऐतरेयं च छान्दोग्यं बृहदारण्यकं तथा ॥. -2 (a) An esoteric or secret doctrine, mystical meaning, words of mystery; साङ्गोपाङ्गोपनिषदः सरहस्यः प्रदीयताम् Rām.1.55.16. (b) Mystical knowledge or instruction; मन्त्रपारायण U.6; दिव्यामस्त्रोपनिषदमृषेर्यः कृशाश्वस्य शिष्यात् Mv.2.2. -3 True knowledge regarding the Supreme Spirit.

There are three sections (1) भगवन्नामस्मरणमात्रेण कलिसन्तरणम् (2) परब्रह्मावरणविनाशकषोडशनामानि (3) नामजपमहिमा

Section 1 भगवन्नामस्मरणमात्रेण कलिसन्तरणम

The theme or message of the Upanishat is that कलिसन्तरणम् can be attained by भगवन्नामस्मरणमात्रेण.

भगवन्नामस्मरणमात्रेण - भगवन्नामस्मरणमात्रम् नपुं. 3/1 भगवन्नामस्मरणमात्रम् -

- भगवतः नाम इति भगवन्नाम i.e. Name of भगवान् the Lord
- भगवन्नाम्नः स्मरणम् इति भगवन्नामस्मरणम् = remembering, meditating upon भगवन्नाम.
- तदेव मात्रम् only that much भगवन्नामस्मरणमात्रम् भगवन्नामस्मरणमात्रेण कलिसन्तरणम् = wading across all difficulties just by meditating on भगवन्नाम.

हरिः ॐ ।

यथासंहितम्	पदच्छेदैः
अथ कलिसन्तरणोपनिषत्	अथ कलिसन्तरण-उपनिषत्
द्वापरान्ते नारदो ब्रहमाणं जगाम	द्वापर-अन्ते नारदः ब्रह्माणं जगाम
कथं भगवन् गां पर्यटन् कलिं सन्तरेयमिति ।	कथं भगवन् गां पर्यटन् कलिं सन्तरेयम् इति ।
स होवाच ब्रहमा	सः ह उवाच ब्रहमा
साधु पृष्टोsस्मि	साधु पृष्टः अस्मि
सर्वश्रुतिरहस्यं गोप्यं	सर्वश्रुतिरहस्यं गोप्यम्
तच्छृणु येन कलिसंसारं तरिष्यसि ।	तत् श्रुणु येन कलिसंसारं तरिष्यसि ।
भगवत आदिपुरुषस्य नारायणस्य नामोच्चारणमात्रेण निधृतकलिर्भवतीति ॥१॥	भगवतः आदिपुरुषस्य नारायणस्य नाम-उच्चारणमात्रेण निर्धृतकलिः भवति इति ॥१॥

# वाक्यांशशः विश्लेषणम्

अनुक्र.	अव्य याः	अन्ये सुबन्ताः	कर्तृपदीयाः	कर्मपदीयाः	तिङ न्ताः	कृदन्ताः
१		द्वापरान्ते	नारदः	ब्रहमाणम्	जगाम	
२-१		भगवन्				
२-२				गाम्		पर्यटन्
₹-3	कथम्			कलिम्	सन्तरेय म्	
3-8	ह		सः ब्रह्मा		<u>उ</u> वाच	
3-2	साधु		पृष्टः		अस्मि	

8			सर्वश्रुतिरह स्यम्			गोप्यम्
<b>५</b> _१				तत्	श्रुण	
५-२		येन		कलिसंसार म्	तरिष्य सि	
દ્		भगवतः आदिपुरुषस्य नारायणस्य नामोच्चारण मात्रेण	निर्धृतक लिः		भवति	
b	इति					

## हरिः ॐ

- हरि: हरि hari a. [ह-इन] 1 Green, greenish-yellow; हरिता हरिभिः शष्पैरिन्द्रगोपैश्च लोहिताः Bhāg.10.20.11. -2 Tawny, bay, reddish-brown (कपिल); हरियुग्यं रथं तस्मै प्रजिघाय पुरंदरः R.12.84;3.43. -3 Yellow; महोरगवराहाद्य हरिकेश विभो जय Mb.6.65.52;3.42.7. -रिः 1 N. of Vişņu; हरिर्यथैकःपुरुषोत्तमः स्मृतः R.3.49.
  - शब्दॅकल्पद्रुमे हरिंः, पुं, (हरित पापानीति । ह + "हिपिषिरुहीति ।" उणा॰ ४ ।
     १२८ । इति इन् ।) विष्णुः ।
- 3, ind. 1 The sacred syllable om, uttered as a holy exclamation at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vedas, or previous to the commencement of a prayer or sacred work

## अथ कलिसन्तरणोपनिषत्

- 31੫ = Here begins
  - o Note the words ॐ and अथ are said to make auspicious beginning especially for the study or recitation of a scriptural text. This is so endorsed in a श्लोकः ॐकारश्चाथशब्दश्चा द्वावेतौ ब्रहमणः पुरा | कण्ठं भित्वा विनिर्यातौ तस्मान्माङ्गलिकावुभौ || meaning ॐकारः च अथ-शब्दः च द्वौ एतौ both these words ॐ and अथ in ancient time पुरा emitted out of the throat of ब्रहमा, (did they not have the patience that ब्रहमा will utter them ?) Hence, तस्मात् because they emitted out of

the throat of ब्रह्मा, both of them उभौ are considered माङ्गलिकौ auspicious.

- कलिसन्तरणोपनिषत् = the उपनिषत् which is known as कलिसन्तरणोपनिषत्
  - कलिसन्तरणविषयिका उपनिषत् = The उपनिषत् which dwells on कलिसन्तरणम्

## (१) द्वापरान्ते नारदः ब्रहमाणं जगाम

- द्वापरान्ते at the end of द्वापर Note अवतारः of श्रीकृष्णः is said to have ended द्वापरान्ते at the end of द्वापर.
  - Note द्वापरः / द्वापरम् [द्वाभ्यां सत्यत्रेतायुगाभ्यां परः पृषो॰ Tv.] 1 N. of the third Yuga of the world; Ms.9.301; अष्टौ शतसहस्राणि वर्षाणां मानुषाणि तु । चतुःषष्टिः सहस्राणि वर्षाणां द्वापरं युगम् ॥ Matsya P. Note अष्टौ शतसहस्राणि plus चतुःषष्टिः सहस्राणि make the span of द्वापरं युगम् as of 864,000 years.
- नारद: [नरस्य धर्मो नार, तत् ददाति दा-क] N. of a celebrated *Devarși* (deified saint or divine sage). [He is one of the ten mind-born sons of ब्रह्मा, being supposed to have sprung from his thigh (Ms.1. 35). He is represented as a messenger from the gods to men and *vice versa* and as being very fond of promoting discords among gods and men; hence his epithet of *Kalipriya*. He is said to have been the inventor of the lute or Vīṇā. He is also the author of a code of laws which goes by his name.]
- ब्रहमाणं जगाम = approached ब्रहमा the creator, mythologically नारद: is said to be son of ब्रहमा. So, नारद: approached his father.
- The verb जगाम means 'went' but has the extended meaning, 'approached, and asked'.

## (२-१) भगवन् -

- भगवन् भगवत् वि. अत्र पुं. संबोधनम् एकवचनम् Eh Lord!
  - भगवत् a. 1 Glorious, illustrious. -2 Revered, venerable, divine, holy (an epithet applied to gods, demigods and other holy or respectable personages); स्वर्गप्रकाशो भगवान् प्रदोषः Rām.5.5.8; अथ भगवान् कुशली काश्यपः ई.5; भगवन् परवानयं जनः R.8.81; so भगवान् वासुदेवः &c.; उत्पत्तिं च विनाशं च भूतानामागतिं गतिम् । वेति विद्यामविद्यां च स वाच्यो भगवानिति ॥ -3 Fortunate (Ved.). -m. 1 A god, deity.

(२-२) गां पर्यटन

- गां गो 2/1
- In Apte's dictionary गो m. f. (Nom. गौः) [गच्छत्यनेन, गम करणे डो Tv.] 1 Cattle, kine (pl.) -2 Anything coming from a cow; such as milk, flesh, leather &c. -3 The stars; वि रश्मिभिः समृजे सूर्यो गाः Rv.7.36.1. -4 The sky. -5 The thunderbolt of Indra; Ki.8.1. -6 A ray of light; नान्यस्तप्ता विद्यते गोषु देव Mb.1.232.11; बालोऽयं गिरिशिखरेष् चारयन् गाः त्रैलोक्यं तिमिरभरेण द्ष्टमेतत् (रविः नैर्मल्यं नयति) । Rām. Ch.7.60. -7 A diamond. -8 Heaven. -9 An arrow. -f. 1 A cow; जुगोप गोरूपधरामिवोर्वीम् R.2.3; क्षीरिण्यः सन्तु गावः Mk.10.60. -2 The earth; दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय R.1.26; गामातसारां रघुरप्यवेक्ष्य 5.26;11.36; Bg.15.13; सेकोऽनुगृहणातु गाम् Mu.3.2 • पर्यटन् - पर्यट् (परि+अट्) इति धातुः | तस्य शतृ-वि. पर्यटत् | अत्र पुं. 1/1.
- गां पर्यटन going around the earth, going around the world. नारद: is supposed to be blessed with the faculty of being able to go anytime anywhere, but he is always reciting the name of भगवन्

(२-३) कथं कलिं सन्तरेयमिति -

- कथम् अव्ययम् how
- कलिं सन्तरेयम इति may I transcend, wade across कलि, this age of कलि, when everything is awry. Although the verb सन्तरेयम has the subject word अहम् 'I' inherent, the question of नारदः is not for himself. His question is out of his kind concern for the entire mankind. By that token the phrase गां पर्यटन meaning 'going around the earth' is adjectival not just of himself, but for anyone and everyone going about on earth. All Indian scriptures are universal in their spirit. Everyone around the world should be like that only, right?

### (३-१) सः ह उवाच ब्रहमा

- सः तत् सर्व. अत्र पुं. 1'1 means 'he'
- ह verily
- उवाच वच्-धातोः लिटि (परोक्षभूते) प्र.पु. एक.
- ब्रहमा ब्रहमन् अत्र प्ं. 1'1 / -m. 1 The Supreme Being, the Creator, the first deity of the sacred Hindu Trinity, to whom is entrusted the work of creating the world. [The accounts of the creation of the world differ in many respects; but, according to Manu Smriti, the universe was enveloped in darkness, and the self-existent Lord manifested himself

dispelling the gloom. He first created the waters and deposited in them a seed. This seed became a golden egg, in which he himself was born as Brahmā-- the progenitor of all the worlds. Then the Lord divided the egg into two parts, with which he constructed heaven and earth. He then created the ten Prajāpatis or mind-born sons who completed the work of creation. According to another account (Rāmāyaṇa) Brahmā sprang from ether; from him was descended marīchi, and his son was Kaśyapa. From Kasyapa sprang Vivasvata, and Manu sprang from him. Thus Manu was the procreator of all human beings. According to a third account, the Supreme deity, after dividing the golden egg, separated himself into two parts, male and female, from which sprang Virāj and from him Manu; cf. Ku.2.7. and Ms.1.32 et seq. Mythologically Brahman is represented as being born in a lotus which sprang from the navel of Vișnu, and as creating the world by an illicit connection with his own daughter Sarasvatī. Brahman had originally five heads, but one of them was cut down by Siva with the ring-finger or burnt down by the fire from his third eye. His vehicle is a swan. He has numerous epithets, most of which have reference to his birth, in a lotus.]

• सः ह उवाच ब्रहमा - 'Oh yes!' said ब्रहमा

# (३-२) साधु पृष्टः अस्मि

- साधु good, well
   पृष्टः प्रच्छ्-धातोः क्त-वि. पृष्ट / अत्र पुं. 1'1 /
   प्रच्छ् प्रछँ जीप्सायाम् (to ask, to seek, to question) तुदादिः, ०६.०१४९ परस्मैपदी, द्विकर्मकः, अनिट्
- अस्मि अस्-धातोः लटि उत्तमपुरुषः एक. / अस् असँ भुवि (to be, to exist) अदादिः, ०२.००६० परस्मैपदी, अकर्मकः, सेट्
- साध् पृष्टः अस्मि Am I asked well = That is a good question !
- (४) सर्वश्रुतिरहस्यं गोप्यम्
   सर्वश्रुतिरहस्यम् = सर्वासां श्रुतीनां रहस्यम्
  - ँ सर्वासाम् सर्व सर्वनॉम / अत्र स्त्री. **6**°3
  - ० श्रुतीनाम् श्रुति स्त्री. 6'3 / श्रुतिः śrutiḥ f. [श्रु-क्तिन्] 1 Hearing; चन्द्रस्य ग्रहणमिति श्रुतेः Mu.1.7; R.1.27. -2 The ear; श्रुतिसुखभ्रमरस्वनगीतयः R.9.35; Śi.1.1; Ve.3.23. -3 Report, rumour, news, oral intelligence. -4 A sound in general; सा तु वेदश्रुतिं श्रुत्वा दृष्ट्वा वै तमसो निधिम् Rām.7.2.17; स वेति गर्न्धांश्च रसान् श्र्तीश्च Mb.12.187.19. -5 The

Veda (known by revelation, opp. स्मृति; see under वेद); श्रुतिस्तु वेदो विज्ञेयो धर्मशास्रं तु वै स्मृतिः Ms.2.10,14. -6 A Vedic or sacred text; इति श्रुतेः or इति श्रुतिः 'so says a sacred text'. -7 Vedic or sacred knowledge, holy learning; यत्रेषा सात्वती श्रुतिः Bhāg.1.4.7;11.3.46. -8 (In music) A division of the octavo, a quarter tone or interval; रणद्भिरा- घट्टनया नभस्वतः पृथग्विभिन्नश्रुतिमण्डलैः स्वरैः Śi.1.10;11.1; (see Malli. ad loc.). -9 The constellation Śravaņa. -10 The diagonal of a tetragon, the hypotenuse of a triangle; cf. कर्ण. -11 Direct or expressed signification (opp. लक्षणा); श्रुतिलक्षणाविशये च श्रुतिन्याय्या न लक्षणा SB. on MS.6.2.20. -12 Speech (वाक्); विविक्तवर्णाभरणा स्खश्र्तिः Ki.14.3. -13 Name, fame (कीर्ति); हैरण्यौ भवतो बाह् श्रुतिर्भवति पार्थिवी Mb.3.35.9. -14 A word, saw, saying; Rām.2.72.25. -15 An explanation of ब्रहम from the उपनिषद्s; विविधाश्चौपनिषदीरात्मसंसिद्धये श्रुतीः Ms.6.29 (com. श्रुतीरुपनिषत्पठितब्रहमप्रतिपादकवाक्यानि).

- o रहस्यम् रहस्य a. [रहसि-भवः यत्] 1 Secret, private, clandestine; रहस्यं च प्रकाशं च यद् वृतं तस्य धीमतः (कथय) Rām.1. 2.33; रोमाणि च रहस्यानि सर्वाण्येव विवर्जयेत् Ms.4.144. -2 Mysterious. -स्यम् 1 A secret (fig. also); स्वयं रहस्यभेदः कृतः V.2. -2 A mystic spell or incantation, the mystery (of a missile); सरहस्यानि जृम्भकास्त्राणि U.1. -3 The mystery or secret of conduct, mystery; रहस्यं साधूना-मन्पधि विश्द्धं विजयते U.2.2; सरहस्यो धनुर्वेदः Bhāg.1.7. 44. -4 A secret or esoteric teaching, a mystic doctrine; भक्तोऽसि मे सखा चेति रहस्यं ह्येतद्तमम् Bg.4.3; साङ्गोपाङ्गोपनिषदः सरहस्यः प्रदीयताम् Rām.1.55.16.
- गोप्यम् गुप्-धातोः ण्यत्-वि. गोप्य / अत्र नपुं. 1'1 /

  ं गुप् गुपूँ रक्षणे (to protect, to hide, to conceal) भ्वादिः, ०१.०४६१ परस्मैपदी, सकर्मकः, वेट्
  - o ग्प् ग्पं गोपने निन्दायां च (to protect, to conceal, to hide, to blame, to criticise) भ्वादिः, ०१.११२५ आत्मनेपदी, सकर्मकः, सेट्
  - 🔾 गोप्य a. [गुप् कर्मणि यत्] 1 To be protected. -2 To be kept secret or hidden; दारेषु किंचित्स्वजनेषु किंचिद्गोप्यं वयस्येषु सुतेषु किंचित् Pt.1.100. -3 To be kept, to be taken care of. -4 To be cherished.
- सर्वश्रुतिरहस्यं गोप्यम् All deep meaning रहस्यं of all Vedic texts सर्वश्रुति-s is to be (well understood and) be preserved (in the mind).

## (५-१) तत् श्रृण्

- श्रुणुं = श्रु इति धातुः / तस्य लोटि मध्यमपुरुषे एक. / श्रु श्रवणे (to hear, to listen) भ्वादिः, ०१.१०९२ परस्मैपदी, सकर्मकः, अनिट्

## (५-२) येन कलिसंसारम् तरिष्यसि

- येन यत् सर्व. अत्र नपुं. 3'1 By which
- कलिसंसारम् कलेः संसारः इति कलिसंसारः
  - o कलेः कलि पुं. 6'1 /
  - संसारः 1 Course, passage. -2 The course or circuit of worldly life, secular life, mundane existence, the world; न स तत् पदमाप्नोति संसारं चाधिगन्छति Kath. 3.7
- तरिष्यसि तॄ-धातोः लृटि मध्यमपुरुषे एक.
- तत् श्रुणु येन किलिसंसारम् तरिष्यसि = Listen to that, by which you will wade through the ways, travails of किल:
- (६) भगवतः आदिपुरुषस्य नारायणस्य नामोच्चारणमात्रेण निर्धृतकलिः भवति इति ॥ १॥
  - भगवतः भँगवत् वि. अत्र पुं. 6'1 / Note पुं. 1'1 is भगवान्
    - भगवत् a. 1 Glorious, illustrious. -2 Revered, venerable, divine, holy (an epithet applied to gods, demigods and other holy or respectable personages); स्वर्गप्रकाशो भगवान् प्रदोषः Rām.5.5.8; अथ भगवान् कुशली काश्यपः Ś.5; भगवन् परवानयं जनः R.8.81; so भगवान् वास्देवः &c.;
    - श्लोंकः "उत्पत्तिं च विनाशं च भूतानामागतिं गतिम् । वेति विद्यामविद्यां च स वाच्यो भगवानिति ॥" is sort of a definition of भगवान्
    - Actually भगवत् is भग+वत् where भग: means glory, allround glory
       omnipresent, omniscient, omnipotent
  - आदिपुरुषस्य आदिपुरुष पुं. 6'1
    - ० आदिः पुरुषः इति आदिपुरुषः
    - o आदिः The First
    - पुरुषः [पुरि देहे शेते शी-ड पृषो॰ Tv.; पुर्-अग्रगमने कुषन् Uṇ.4.74] 1 A male being, man; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्थतः पुमान् Mk.3.27; Ms.1.32;7.17;9.2; R.2.41. -2 Men, mankind. -3 A member or representative of a generation. -4 An officer, functionary, agent, attendant, servant. -5 The height or measure of a man (considered as a measure of length); द्वौ पुरुषौ प्रमाणमस्य सा द्विपुरुषा-षी परिखा Sk. -6 The soul; द्वाविमौ पुरुषौ लोके क्षरश्चाक्षर एव च Bg.15.16 &c. -7

The Supreme Being, God (soul of the universe); पुरातनं त्वां पुरुषं पुराविदः (विदुः) Śi.1.33; R.13.6. -8 A person (in grammar); प्रथमपुरुषः the third person, मध्यमपुरुषः the second person, and उत्तमपुरुषः the first person, (this is the strict order in Sk.). -9 The pupil of the eye. -10 (In Sāṅ. phil.) The soul (opp. प्रकृति); according to the Sāṅkhyas it is neither a production nor productive; it is passive and a looker-on of the Prakṛiti; cf. त्वामामनन्ति प्रकृतिं पुरुषार्थप्रवर्तिनीम् Ku.2.13 and the word सांख्य also. -11 The soul, the original source of the universe (described in the पुरुषसूक्त); सहस्रशीर्षः पुरुषः सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात् &c.

- आदिपुरुषः first among mankind. But when did आदिपुरुषः become manifest? See प्रकृतिं पुरुषं चैव विद्ध्यनादी उभाविप (गीता 13-19) Both प्रकृति: and पुरुष are entities, which have no beginning. They are there and shall always be there.
- नारायणस्य नारायण: पुं. 6'1 / नारायणः 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu; (the word is thus derived in Ms.1.10. आपो नारा इति प्रोक्ता आपो वै नरसूनवः । ता यदस्यायनं पूर्वं तेन नारायणः स्मृतः ॥) नाराः means आपः the waters. ताः those (waters) अस्य अयनं पूर्वं His original abode. नारायणः is one for whom the original abode अयनं पूर्वं is नाराः the waters. One may appreciate that when the planet earth separated from the sun, it must have been very hot, too hot to sustain life. As it cooled and there were waters, (even today seventy percent of earth's surface is waters) life-form could have emanated only in the waters. To my mind the दशावतार concept in Hindu mythology the concept of ten incarnations is nothing but a theory of evolution of life. The first incarnation is मत्स्यः the fish, an aquatic species a नारायणः!
- नामोच्चारणमात्रेण
  - Earlier there was detailing of भगवन्नामस्मरणमात्रेण -भगवन्नामस्मरणमात्रम् नपुं. 3/1 भगवन्नामस्मरणमात्रम् - भगवतः नाम इति भगवन्नाम There the word भगवतः was compounded with नाम in भगवन्नाम. The further compound word was नामस्मरण which is remembering, meditating upon भगवन्नाम. Here we have नामोच्चारण (नाम-उच्चारण) pronouncing भगवन्नाम.
  - o तदेव मात्रम् only that much नामोच्चारणमात्रम्

- o Comes to mind that नामोच्चारणम् means not just uttering the name. It includes paying obeisances, saying त्भ्यं नमः or
- नमस्तुभ्यम् saying "I bow to thee".

   निर्धृतकलि: निर्धृतः कलिः येन सः निर्धृतकलि: अथवा यः निर्धृतः कलिना सः निर्धृतकलि:
  - ँ निर्धृत: (निर्+धृ) इत्यस्य धातोः क्त-वि. निर्धृत / Note धृ धृञ् धारणे (to wear, to support, to possess, to hold) भ्वादिः, ०१.१०४७ उभयपदी, द्विकर्मकः, अनिट् / Since धृ means 'to hold' निर्धृ means 'to let go'
- भवति भू-धातोः लटि प्र.पु. एक. / भू सत्तायाम् (to exist, to become, to be, to happen) भ्वादिः, ०१.०००१ परस्मैपदी, अकर्मकः, सेट्
- भगवतः आदिप्रूषस्य नारायणस्य नामोच्चारणमात्रेण निर्धृतकलिः भवति = By just uttering the name of भगवान् नारायण: the आदिपुरुष:, one becomes 'let go' by कलि: or one who makes कलि: to be gone.

## इति = That is it !

कलिसन्तरणोपनिषत् Section 2 परब्रहमावरणविनाशकषोडशनामानि [षोडशनामानि sixteen names which are परब्रहमावरणविनाशक capable of destroying, removing the आवरणम् cover, which enclothes (you) (away from) परब्रहम.]

यथासंहितम्	पदच्छेदैः
नारदः पुनः पप्रच्छ तन्नाम किमिति ।	नारदः पुनः पप्रच्छ तत् नाम किम् इति
स होवाच हिरण्यगर्भः ।	सः ह उवाच हिरण्यगर्भः
हरे राम हरे राम राम राम हरे हरे । हरे कृष्ण हरे कृष्ण कृष्ण कृष्ण हरे हरे ॥	हरे राम हरे राम राम राम हरे हरे । हरे कृष्ण हरे कृष्ण कृष्ण कृष्ण हरे हरे ॥
इति षोडशकं नाम्नां कलिकल्मषनाशनम् ।	इति षोडशकं नाम्नां कलिकल्मषनाशनम् ।
नातः परतरोपायः सर्ववेदेषु दृश्यते ॥	न अतः परतर-उपायः सर्ववेदेषु दृश्यते
षोडशकलावृतस्य जीवस्यावरणविनाशनम् ।	षोडशकला-आवृतस्य जीवस्य आवरणविनाशनम्

## ततः प्रकाशते परं ब्रहम मेघापाये रविरश्मिमण्डलीवेति ॥ २॥

## ततः प्रकाशते परं ब्रह्म मेघ-अपाये रविरश्मिमण्डली इव इति ॥ २॥

## वाक्यांशशः विश्लेषणम्

अनुक्र.	अन्ये सुबन्ताः	कर्तृपदीयाः	कर्मपदी याः	तिङ न्ताः	अव्ययाः
१-१		नारदः		पप्रच्छ	पुनः
१-२		तत् नाम किम्			इति
२-१		सः हिरण्यगर्भः		उवाच	ह
२-२	नाम्नाम्	षोडशकम् कलिकल्मषना शनम्			
2-3	सर्ववेदेषु	(अतः) परतरोपायः		दृश्यते	न
२-४	षोडशकलावृ तस्य जीवस्य	आवरणविनाश नम्		(भवति)	
२-५	ततः	परं ब्रहम		प्रकाशते	
२-६	मेघापाये	रविरश्मिमण्ड ली		(प्रकाश ते)	इव
२-७			(इति)		

### Note,

- clauses (२-२) to (२-६) are sub clauses of (२-१) सः हिरण्यगर्भः उवाच because these sub clauses detail all what सः हिरण्यगर्भः said. They are object-clauses.
- The word (इति) in (२-७) meaning "all this" summarises (२-२) to (२-६).
- The word भवति in (२-४) is implicit to make the sub clause meaningfully complete.

- (१-१) नारदः पुनः again पप्रच्छ asked
- (१-२) किम् which (is) तत् that नाम name इति

(२-१) ह सः हिरण्यगर्भः उवाच

= Umh, He the one who is splendorous inside-(out) said, replied ....

हरे राम हरे राम राम राम हरे हरे । हरे कृष्ण हरे कृष्ण कृष्ण कृष्ण हरे हरे ॥

हरे - संबोधनम् (address case) एकवचनम् of हरिः

राम - संबोधनम् (address case) एकवचनम् of रामः

कृष्ण - संबोधनम् (address case) एकवचनम् of कृष्णः

There are sixteen names, rather, names to be uttered to make a set of sixteen. One can make each utterance a sentence by adding नमस्तुभ्यम्. See हरे नमस्तुभ्यम् would mean Oh Hari, bows, obeisances unto thee! राम नमस्तुभ्यम् Oh Rama, bows, obeisances unto thee!

Outwardly one may loudly chant हरे राम हरे राम राम हरे हरे ... Inwardly one may recite to oneself हरे नमस्तुभ्यम्, राम नमस्तुभ्यम्. Meditation is what one recites to oneself internally.

(२-२) इति षोडशकं नाम्नां कलिकल्मषनाशनम् । इति such नाम्नां षोडशकं set of sixteen utterances कलिकल्मषनाशनम्

- नाम्नाम् नामन् name नपुं. 6/3
- षोडशकम् set of sixteen This recitation हरे राम हरे राम ... is very commonplace in India. The general impression is that there is invocation to Lord Rama in the first line and to Lord Krishna in the second line. But the mention of षोडशकम् throws a new light that the recitation has the word हरे eight times, the word राम four times and the word कृष्ण four times. I wonder how we lose track of the fact that the word हरे is eight times! The word हरे is invocation to हरिः. Note there is invocation to three deities here हरिः, रामः, कृष्णः
  - हिर a. [ह-इन] 1 Green, greenish-yellow; हिरता हिरिभिः शष्पैरिन्द्रगोपैश्च लोहिताः Bhāg.10.20.11. -2 Tawny, bay, reddish-brown (किपल); हिरयुग्यं रथं तस्मै प्रजिघाय पुरंदरः R.12.84;3.43. -3 Yellow; महोरगवराहाद्य हिरकेश विभो जय Mb.6.65.52;3.42.7. -िरः 1 N. of Vişnu

- Note, हिर is mentioned to be basically adjectival with its etymology as [इ-इन] i.e. it is derived from ह to take away. So हिर: is one who takes away. As God what हिर: takes away is all evils, which affect and afflict his devotee.
- o By this logic, हरे राम is an invocation to राम and हरे is a eulogy unto Him, ardently praying to Him that He may be हरि: for me by taking away all evils, which affect and afflict. So हरे राम (हर)!
  - The problem with such interpretation is that it becomes awkward to interpret राम राम हरे हरे. The count of sixteen also gets mistaken. Anyway, just an interesting thought prompted by the etymology of हरे.
- कलिकल्मषनाशनम् कलेः कल्मषम् इति कलिकल्मषम् | कलिकल्मषस्य नाशनम् इति कलिकल्मषनाशनम्
- कलेः कलिः पुं. 6/1 कल्मषम् Stain, dirt, dregs; anything that is disgraceful
- नाशनम् destroyer, remover
- कलिकल्मषनाशनम् = remover of all stains obtaining from inappropriate behaviour of others and also of oneself. Maybe we ourselves may be inadvertently behaving inappropriately. But inappropriate behaviour is inappropriate behaviour.

(२-३) नातः परतरोपायः सर्ववेदेषु दश्यते ॥

न अतः परतरोपायः सर्ववेदेष् दृश्यते

- **ਜ** = not
- परतरोपायः = परतरः उपायः = better measure, better remedy
- सर्ववेदेषु = सर्वेषु वेदेषु = in all books of knowledge. Note वेदाः are four ऋक् यजुष् साम अथर्व But some उपवेदाः are also acknowledged such as आयुर्वेदः धनुर्वेदः. Basically the word वेदः is derived from धातुः विद् to know. So वेदः is a noun connoting a book of knowledge. Hence सर्वेषु वेदेषु = in all books of knowledge.
- **दश्य**ते = is seen

न अतः परतरोपायः सर्ववेदेषु दृश्यते = No better remedy is seen in all books of knowledge.

(२-४) षोडशकलावृतस्य जीवस्यावरणविनाशनम् ।

ततः प्रकाशते परं ब्रहम मेघापाये रिवरिश्ममण्डलीवेति ॥ २॥ षोडशकलावृतस्य जीवस्य आवरणविनाशनम् ततः प्रकाशते परं ब्रहम मेघापाये रिवरिश्ममण्डलीवेति - There are two sentences here. The verb 'shines', 'becomes manifest' प्रकाशते is relevant only for the latter part i.e. for ततः प्रकाशते परं ब्रहम मेघापाये रिवरिश्ममण्डलीवेति. This effect प्रकाशते can happen if and only if षोडशकलावृतस्य जीवस्य आवरणविनाशनम् has happened.

By that the verb for षोडशकलावृतस्य जीवस्य आवरणविनाशनम् is 'has happened' यदा सम्भूतमस्ति. Hence the first line needs to be interpreted as यदा षोडशकलावृतस्य जीवस्य आवरणविनाशनम् सम्भूतमस्ति यदा षोडशकलावृतस्य जीवस्य आवरणविनाशनम् सम्भूतमस्ति

- यदा = when
- षोडशकलावृतस्य षोडशकलावृत विशेषणम् अत्र पुं. 6/1
  - ० षोडशंभिः कलाभिः आवृतस्य
  - o षोडशभिः षोडश sixteen अत्र स्त्रीलिङ्गम् 3/3
  - कलाभिः कला features, aspects, characteristics, faculties स्त्रीलिङ्गम् 3/3
  - o आवृतस्य आवृत engulfed by, endowed with
    - A doubt flashed in my mind whether this word should grammatically be आवृत्+त (आवृत) Interestingly in Apte's dictionary both आवृत and आवृत are detailed as p.p. (past participle). आवृत्त is p.p. (past participle) of आवृत्त (to recur as in new edition) whereas आवृत is p.p. of आवृ (to cover).
  - षोडशकलावृतस्य = engulfed by, endowed with sixteen features, aspects, characteristics faculties. The sixteen features, aspects, characteristics, faculties are detailed in प्रश्नोपनिषत् 6-4 as स प्राणमसृजत प्राणाच्छ्रद्धा खं वायुज्योतिरापः पृथिवीन्द्रियं मनः । अन्नमन्नाद्वीर्यं तपो मन्त्राः कमे लोका लोकेषु च नाम च ॥
  - Note सः प्राणम् असृजत प्राणात् श्रद्धा खं वायुः ज्योतिः आपः पृथिवी इन्द्रियं मनः । अन्नम् अन्नात् वीर्यं तपः मन्त्राः कर्म लोकाः लोकेषु च नाम च = He, the creator created प्राणः the life-sustaining energy, from प्राणः He created श्रद्धा the willingness, from श्रद्धा He created खं the space, the skies, then वायुः the winds which flow and pervade ज्योतिः the light, which brightens आपः the waters पृथिवी the earth इन्द्रियं organs मनः mind अन्नम् food वीर्यं energy in the organs, also capability to reproduce, तपः rectitude, मन्त्राः the devices for

- rectitude, कर्म jobs, duties, actions, activities लोका: the worlds and लोकेष् in the worlds नाम च identities.
- o Another meaning of षोडशकला: is phases of the moon, increasing in fifteen phases in शुक्लपक्षः the brighter half of the month, increasing to पौर्णिमा full-moon and decreasing in कृष्णपक्षः the darker half right down to the sixteenth phase of अमावस्या no moon. Maybe, one can identify षोडशकला: sixteen phases in the life of human beings starting from birth and culminating in death. There are षोडश संस्काराः prescribed right from गर्भधारणा conception of the foetus by the mother to श्राद्धम् posthumous journey or course for the soul.
- This detail is so very scientific and in perfect logical order.
- जीवस्य जीव: what lives, what has life, what has life-sustaining energy पुं. 6/1
- आवरणविनाशनम् आवरणस्य विनाशनम्
  - आवरणम् = cover, here the cover is of षोडशकला: which keep the
    living being engulfed in worldly matters (in turn by their
    enticements). Such covering is not advisable and hence should be
    removed.
    - Actually the pull-over that we use when sleeping is also आवरणम् the cover. All covers partition the space around us into two compartments.
      - The pull-over has also the blinding effect. There is also the blinding effect in being indulgent in worldly matters.
      - आवरणम् is not just "pull over". आवरणम् is basically a thing, which expands its spread and is relevant for every other affliction, even such affliction as of CORONA.
    - It comes to mind that the door of our house also partitions the space into two, one inside the house and one the space outside. Sanskrit word for door is द्वारम्. Note, the component द्वा in द्वारम् connotes two.
    - So duality is inherent to every other आवरणम्. To be one with the Supreme, all dualities must go away.

- o विनाशनम् = destruction, removal.
  - Are the words 'destruction' and 'removal' synonymous?
    No. विनाशनम् means destruction. The emphasis is that the cover should not just go away. It should get destroyed.
    विनाशनम् is a very thoughtfully used word. What आवरणम् cover has been removed, put away may come over again.
    We pull the pull-over over us every night.
  - That brings to mind a beautiful verse in गीता या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी । यस्यां जाग्रति भूतानि सा निशा पश्यतो मुनेः ॥ २-६९॥ When it is निशा night time for सर्वभूतानां everyone around, at that time the संयमी one who has total control on himself जागर्ति he stays awake. When भूतानि the creatures जाग्रति are awake and active, that is निशा for the पश्यतो all-seeing मुनेः mendicant. If he is awake when it is निशा for everyone around and if he is all-seeing even in his निशा, when does he really sleep? Does he sleep at all? He does not need any pull-over anytime! He has no pull-over! That is the state of being ever awake, the state of true awaken-ness!
- आवरणविनाशनम् = removal of the cover, removal of all dualities.
   Somebody counted that the number of dualities mentioned in गीता are 180 सुखदुःखे, लाभालाभौ, जयाजयौ (गीता 2-38) etc.!
  - Having mentioned above that आवरणम् is basically a thing, which expands its spread and is relevant for every other affliction, even such affliction as of CORONA, आवरणविनाशनम् is relevant even to killing and removing the viral affliction.
  - आवरणविनाशनम् is a very, very loaded word. There cannot be a single-word translation of it. Mr. Rajiv Malhotra had a project to compile "Sanskrit non-translatables". आवरणविनाशनम् is one such word.
- सम्भूतमस्ति सम्भूतम् अस्ति has happened, is attained
- यदा षोडशकलावृतस्य जीवस्य आवरणविनाशनम् सम्भूतमस्ति = when the 'cover' is removed from षोडशकलावृतस्य जीवस्य the 'being' having sixteen features, aspects, characteristics, faculties ....

## (२-५) ततः प्रकाशते परं ब्रहम

- प्रकाशते shines, Note प्रकाश: means light. But in गीता, light प्रकाश: is associated with ज्ञानम् knowledge. See सर्वद्वारेषु देहेऽस्मिन्प्रकाश उपजायते । ज्ञानं यदा तदा विद्याद्विवृद्धं सत्त्वमित्युत ॥ १४-११॥ When अस्मिन् देहे सर्वद्वारेषु on all the doors of this body प्रकाशः उपजायते there is light, know that it is ज्ञानम् knowledge and सत्त्वम् chastity in its full splendour
- परं the Supreme
- ब्रहम Note the root word ब्रहमन is both masculine and neuter. In नारदो ब्रहमाणं जगाम the context is ब्रहमा, masculine, the creator. Here ब्रहम is neuter and has the context of ब्रहमतत्त्वम
- ततः प्रकाशते परं ब्रहम = Then shines the Supreme ब्रहम. This is a spiritual experience.
  - May it be noted that even a spiritual experience may not be attained in an afflicted body. There is a quote शरीरमाद्यं खल् धर्मसाधनम् The first and foremost साधनम् requirement for any धर्म righteous conduct is a healthy body.
  - o From another perspective, one may grant that धर्मसाधनम् such as deep meditation would have the strength to kill and remove the afflictions and make the body clean and ready. Minimum thing which will be there in deep meditation is social distancing.
- (२-६) मेघापाये रविरश्मिमण्डलीवेति = मेघापाये रविरश्मिमण्डली इव इति Here we should repeat the verb प्रकाशते. So the phrase to be studied is मेघापाये रविरिशममण्डली प्रकाशते इव इति Here I would like to consider इति to be a main clause of its own merit. So let us focus on मेघापाये रविरश्मिमण्डली प्रकाशते डव
  - मेघापाये मेघस्य अपाये
    - o मेघस्य मेघः cloud पुं. 6/1
    - o अपाये अपायः प्ं. 7/1 Note अपायः (अप+अयः, अप = away अयः going, अपायः = going away)
    - o मेघापाये = going away of the clouds
  - रविरश्मिमण्डली = रवेः रश्मीणाम् मण्डली

    - रवेः रविः sun पुं. 6/1
       रश्मीणाम् रिशमः ray स्त्री. 6/3

- मण्डली ensemble स्त्री. 1/1
- o रवेः रश्मीणाम् मण्डली = the ensemble of the rays of the sun
- इव = just as
- मेघापाये रविरश्मिमण्डली प्रकाशते इव = just as the ensemble of the rays of the sun shines, when the the clouds go away
  - A mute point is, do the rays of the sun drive the clouds away? Maybe not. It seems it is the wind, which drives the clouds away.
  - Comes to mind a beautiful quote in मेघदूतम् by महाकविः कालिदासः
    "धूमज्योतिःसलिलमरुतां संनिपातः क्व मेघः" Is not a cloud a mere
    संनिपातः conglomeration of धूम smoke ज्योतिः lightning सलिल
    water, rather, vapour and मरुतां the wind
  - मेघापाये रिवरिशममण्डली प्रकाशते इव is basically a simile, to explain यदा षोडशकलावृतस्य जीवस्य आवरणविनाशनम् सम्भूतमस्ति ततः प्रकाशते परं ब्रहम The technique to verify how good a simile is, is to check one-to-one correspondence, the similitude परस्परसमत्वम् between the elements of the two concepts, between उपमानसर्वस्वम् and उपमेयसर्वस्वम्. I have attempted that verification in the tabulation below ⇒

उपमेयसर्व	षोडशकलावृतस्य	यदा विनाशनम्	परं ब्रहम	प्रकाश
स्वम्	जीवस्य आवरणस्य	सम्भूतमस्ति ततः		ते
उपमानसर्व स्वम्	मेघस्य	अपाये	रविरश्मिम ण्डली	प्रकाश ते

Such tabulation presents the simile in a good overall perception, right? But is there a little hitch?

- In षोडशकलावृतस्य जीवस्य आवरणस्य there are two entities the जीव: and the आवरणम्. Comparatively मेघ: is only one entity and is comparable only with आवरणम्, not with the जीव:, not at all with the षोडशकलावृत: जीव: ?
- Alternatively since जीव: is षोडशकलावृत:, the षोडशकला: are the आवरणम्. By that line of thinking, विनाशनम् has to be only of the आवरणम्, of the षोडशकला:, not जीवस्य.

The correspondence between परं ब्रहम and रविरश्मिमण्डली is very appealing.

Actually there is another interesting correspondence - जीव: has आवरणम् of षोडशकला:, the नामजप: "हरे राम हरे राम राम राम हरे हरे। हरे कृष्ण हरे कृष्ण कृष्ण कृष्ण हरे हरे ॥" is नाम्नां षोडशकम् suggesting that there is a नाम for विनाशनम् of every कला.

(२-७) इति = that is what (he said)

# कलिसन्तरणोपनिषत् Section 3 नामजपमहिमा

### नामजपमहिमा -

- नामभिः जपः इति नामजपः | नामजपस्य महिमा इति नामजपमहिमा |
- नामभिः नामन् नपुं. 3/3
- जपः जप a. [जप्-कर्तरि अच्] Muttering, whispering. -पः 1 Muttering prayers, repeating prayers &c. in an under-tone. -2 Repeating passages of the Veda or names of deities &c.; Ms.3.74; Y.1.22. -3 A muttered prayer. -4 Counting silently the beads of a rosary &c.
- महिमा महिमन् m. [महत् इमनिच् टिलोपः] 1 Greatness (fig. also); अयि मलयज महिमायं कस्य गिरामस्तु विषयस्ते Bv.1.11; अधोऽधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H.2.2. -2 Glory, majesty, might, power; तिसृभिस्त्वमवस्थाभिर्महिमानमुदीरयन् Ku.2.6; U.4.21. -3 High rank, exalted rank or position, dignity. -4 Personage (विभूति); महिमान एवेषाम् Bṛi. Up.3.9.2. -5 One of the 8 Siddhis, the power of increasing size at will; see सिद्धि.
- नामजपमहिमा = the greatness of muttering, doing जपः of these षोडश नामानि

यथासंहितम्	पदच्छेदैः
पु <mark>नर्ना</mark> रदः पप्रच्छ भगवन् <mark>कोऽ</mark> स्य वि <mark>धिरि</mark> ति ।	पु <mark>न: ना</mark> रदः पप्रच्छ भगवन् <mark>क: अ</mark> स्य वि <mark>धि: इ</mark> ति ।
तं <mark>हो</mark> वाच <mark>ना</mark> स्य वि <mark>धिरि</mark> ति ।	तम् <mark>ह उ</mark> वाच <mark>न अ</mark> स्य वि <mark>धि: इ</mark> ति ।
सर्वदा शु <mark>चिर</mark> शु <mark>चिर्वा</mark> पठन् ब्राहमणः सलोकतां समीपतां सरूपतां सायुज्य <mark>मे</mark> ति ।	सर्वदा शु <mark>चि: अ</mark> शु <mark>चि: वा</mark> पठन् ब्राहमणः सलोकताम् समीपताम् सरूपताम् सायुज्य <mark>म् ए</mark> ति ।

य <mark>दास्य</mark> षोडशकस्य सार्धत्रिको <mark>टीर्ज</mark> पति	य <mark>दा अ</mark> स्य षोडशकस्य सार्धत्रिको <mark>टीः ज</mark> पति
तदा ब्रह्महत्यां तरति ।	तदा ब्रहमहत्याम् तरति ।
तरति वीरहत्याम् ।	तरति वीरहत्याम् ।
स्वर्णस्तेयात् पू <mark>तो</mark> भवति ।	स्वर्णस्तेयात् पू <mark>तः</mark> भवति ।
वृषलीगमनात् पू <mark>तो</mark> भवति ।	वृषलीगमनात् पू <mark>तः</mark> भवति ।
पितृदेवमनुष्याणा <mark>म</mark> पकारात् प <mark>ूतो</mark> भवति ।	पितृदेवमनुष्याणा <mark>म् अ</mark> पकारात् पू <mark>तः</mark> भवति ।
सर्वधर्मपरित्यागपापात् सद्यः शुचिता <mark>मा</mark> प्नुयात् ।	सर्वधर्मपरित्यागपापात् सद्यः शुचिता <mark>म्</mark> <mark>आ</mark> प्नुयात् ।
स <mark>द्यो</mark> मुच्यते स <mark>द्यो</mark> मुच्यते इ <mark>त्य</mark> ुपनिषत् ॥ ३॥	स <mark>द्यः</mark> मुच्यते स <mark>द्यः</mark> मुच्यते इ <mark>ति</mark> उपनिषत् ॥ ३॥

# वाक्यांशशः विश्लेषणम्

अनुक्र.	अन्ये सुबन्ताः	कर्तृपदी याः	कर्मपदी याः	तिङ न्ताः	अव्ययाः
8		नारदः		पप्रच्छ	पुन:
	भगवन्				
२	अस्य	कः विधिः			इति
3			तम्	उवाच	ह
8	अस्य	विधि:			न इति
ч		शुचि: अशुचि: (वा) पठन् ब्राहमणः	सलोकता म् समीपता म् सरूपता म् सायुज्य म्	एति	सर्वदा

ξ	अस्य षोडशकस्य		सार्धत्रि कोटी:	जपति	यदा
b			ब्रह्मह त्याम्	तरति	तदा
6			वीरहत्या म् ।	तरति	
९	स्वर्णस्तेयात्	पूत:		भवति	
१०	वृषलीगमनात्	पूत:		भवति	
११	पितृदेवमनुष्या णाम् अपकारात्	पूतः		भवति	
१२	सर्वधर्मपरित्याग पापात्		शुचिताम्	आप्नुया त्	सद्यः
१३				मुच्यते	सद्य:
१४				मुच्यते	सद्य:
१५		उपनिषत्			इति

- (१) पुन: नारदः पप्रच्छ = again नारदः asked भगवन्
- (२) क: अस्य विधि: इति what is अस्य विधि: its code of practise? इति
  - Note विधि:means code of practice.
- (३) तम् ह उवाच = To him, to नारदः He ब्रहमा said (replied)
- (४) न अस्य विधि: इति = there is no code.
- (५) सर्वदा शुचि: अशुचि: वा पठन् ब्राहमणः सर्वदा always
  - शुचि: शुचि a. [शुच्-िक] 1 Clean, pure, clear; सकलहंसगुणं शुचि मानसम् Ki.5.13. -2 White; अथ हिमशुचिभस्मभूषितम् Ki.18.15. -3 Bright, resplendent; प्रभवित शुचिबिम्बोद्ग्राहे मणिर्न मृदां चयः U.2.4. -4 Virtuous, pious, holy, undefiled, unsullied; अयतु वेत्सि शुचिव्रतमात्मनः \$.5.27; पथः शुचेर्दर्शयितार ईश्वराः R.3.46; Ki.5.13. -5 Purified, cleansed, hallowed; सुतां तदीयां सुरभेः कृत्वा प्रतिनिधिः शुचिः R.1.81; Ms.4.71. -6 Honest, upright, faithful, true, guileless; सभायां विक्त सामर्षः सावष्टमभो नरः शुचिः Pt.1.200.

- -7 Correct, accurate. Note, many of the Sanskrit quotations here are worthy of study, which would give better understanding of this word श्चि  $\Rightarrow$ 
  - शुचि a. [शुच्-िक] Note, etymology of the word शुचि is from शुच् ईशुचिँर् पूतीभावे (to be wet, to be clean, to be purified) दिवादिः,
     ०४.००६१ उभयपदी, अकर्मकः, सेट्
  - o 1 Clean, pure, clear; सकलहंसगुणं शुचि मानसम् Ki.5.13.
  - o 2 White; अथ हिमशुचिभस्मभूषितम् Ki.18.15.
  - o 3 Bright, resplendent; प्रभवति शुचिर्बिम्बोद्ग्राहे मणिर्न मृदां चयः U.2.4.
  - 4 Virtuous, pious, holy, undefiled, unsullied; अयतु वेत्सि
     श्चिव्रतमात्मनः \$.5.27; पथः शुचेर्दर्शयितार ईश्वराः R.3.46; Ki.5.13.
  - 5 Purified, cleansed, hallowed; सुतां तदीयां सुरभेः कृत्वा प्रतिनिधिः श्चिः R.1.81; Ms.4.71.
  - o 6 Honest, upright, faithful, true, guileless; सभायां वक्ति सामर्षः सावष्टम्भो नरः श्चिः Pt.1.200.
  - o 7 Correct, accurate.
- अशुचि: न शुचिः इति अशुचिः
  - o By न शुचिः इति अशुचिः meaning of अशुचिः is opposite of शुचिः
  - Since etymology of the word शुचि is from शुच् which also has another connotation शुचँ शोके (to worry, to sorrow, to grieve) क्वादिः, ०१.०२१० परस्मैपदी, अकर्मकः, सेट् meaning of अशुचिः can also be 'one, who does not worry, who has freedom from worries or one who does not lament.
- वा means 'or'. But the phrase is शुचि: अशुचि: वा. So various meanings of शुचि: अशुचि: have to be put together.
- पठन् पठ्-धातोः शतृ-विशेषणम् पठत् | अत्र पुं. 1/1 Note पठ् पठँ व्यक्तायां वाचि (to learn, to read, to study, to recite) भ्वादिः, ०१.०३८१ परस्मैपदी, सकर्मकः, सेट्. So पठन् means one who is busy, who is engaged in learning, reading, studying, reciting.
- ब्राहमणः ब्राहमण a. (-णी f.) [ब्रहम वेदं शुद्धं चैतन्यं वा वेत्यधीते वा अण्] 1 Belonging to a ब्राहमणः. -2 Befitting a ब्राहमणः. -3 Given by a ब्राहमणः. -4 Relating to religious worship. -5 One who knows Brahma. -णः 1 A man belonging to the first of the four original castes of the Hindus, a Brāhmaṇa (born from the mouth of the puruṣa); ब्राहमणोऽस्य मुखमासीत् Rv.10.90.12; Ms.1.31,96; (जनमना ब्राहमणो ज्ञेयः संस्कारैर्द्विज उच्यते।

विद्यया याति विप्रत्वं त्रिभिः श्रोत्रिय उच्यते ॥ or जात्या कुलेन वृत्तेन स्वाध्यायेन श्रुतेन च। एभिर्युक्तो हि यस्तिष्ठेन्नित्यं स द्विज उच्यते ॥). -2 A priest, theologian. -3 An epithet of Agni. -4 N. of the twentyeighth Nakṣatra. -णम् 1 An assemblage or society of ब्राहमण-s. -2 That portion of the Veda which states rules for the employment of the hymns at the various sacrifices, their origin and detailed explanation, with sometimes lengthy illustrations in the shape of legends or stories. It is distinct from the Mantra portion of the Veda. -3 N. of that class of the Vedic works which contain the ब्राहमण portion (regarded as Śruti or part of the revelation like the hymns themselves). Each of the four Vedas has its own ब्राहमण or ब्राहमण-s :-- ऐतरेय or आश्वलायन and कौषीतकी or सांख्यायन belonging to the ऋग्वेदः, शतपथ to the यजुर्वेदः, पञ्चिवंश and षड्विंश and six more to the सामवेदः and गोपथ to the अथर्ववेदः.

## सलोकतां समीपतां सरूपतां सायुज्यम् एति

- सलोकताम् Being in the same world, residence in the same heaven with a particular deity, (one of the four states of *Mukti*); सायुज्यं सलोकतां जयति य एवमेतत् साम वेद Bri. Up.1.3.22.
  - मुक्तः f. [मुच्-क्तिन्] 1 Release, liberation, deliverance; स मुक्तिः सातिमुक्तिः Bri. Up.3.1.3. -2 Freedom, emancipation. -3 Final beatitude or emancipation, absolution of the soul from metempsychosis; अधिगत्य जगत्यधीश्वरादथ मुक्तिं पुरुषोत्तमात्ततः N.2.1. (where मुक्ति has sense 1 also). -4 Leaving, giving up, abandoning, avoiding; संसर्गमुक्तिः खलेषु Bh.2.62. -5 Throwing, hurling, letting off, discharging. -6 Unloosing, opening. -7 Discharge, paying off (as a debt).
- समीपताम् समीपता is abstract noun from समीप a. [संगता आपो यत्र] Near, close by, adjacent at hand. -पम् Proximity, vicinity (समीपम्, समीपतस् and समीपे are used adverbially in the sense of 'near, before. in the presence of'); अतः समीपे परिणेत्रिष्यते \$.5.17.
- सरूपताम् / सरूपत्वम् 1 Likeness. -2 Assimilation to the deity, one of the four states of *Mukti*.
- सायुज्यम् 1 Intimate union, identification, absorption, especially into a
  deity (one of the four states of *Mukti*); सायुज्यं सलोकतां जयति य एवमेतत्
  साम वेद Bṛi. Up.1.3.22

- एति इ-धातोः लटि प्र.पु. एकवचनम् | Note इ इण् गतौ (to go) अदादिः, ०२.००४० परस्मैपदी, सकर्मकः, अनिट्
- ब्राहमणः शुचि: अशुचि: वा सर्वदा पठन् सलोकतां समीपतां सरूपतां सायुज्यम् एति = A Brahmin, clean or unclean, but recites (the षोडशकम्) all the time would attain मुक्तिः final emancipation either सलोकता or समीपता or सरूपता or सायुज्यम्, maybe, all of them (in that order?)
  - It seems this order सलोकता, समीपता, सरूपता, सायुज्यम् is logical, first into the world of the ब्रहमन्, then in close proximity, then likeness and finally absorption into ब्रहमन्.
  - One may grant that once one gets सलोकता, into the world of the ब्रहमन्, that entry is with no return therefrom. The other states समीपता, सरूपता, सायुज्यम् would follow in due course.
  - o Basically मुक्तः final emancipation is emancipation from the cycle of births and deaths. The emancipation is of the soul. Unless emancipated the soul will be reborn donning another body, maybe of another species and will undergo the travails of life.
  - Although there is mention here for a Brahmin to be reciting the षोडशकम, it need not be construed to be restrictive only for Brahmins. It ought to be noted that the word ब्राहमण is basically adjectival and one meaning of ब्राहमण is 'befitting a ब्राहमण'. The षोडशकम् starts with हरे राम. The deity राम is eulogised in श्रीरामायणम्. Author of श्रीरामायणम् is वाल्मिकीऋषिः. The story goes that वाल्मिकीऋषिः before he was advised to do penance, was a bandit looting people, who came his way, even killing those who resisted. Once he stopped नारदम्निः himself. नारदम्निः asked him why he was looting and even killing people. The bandit replied that he had a family to take care of. Then नारदम्निः asked him to check whether his family would partake of his sins also. He went to his family. The family members replied, rather, asked why they should partake in his sins. They never asked him how he was earning the livelihood. If he was earning it by foul ways, committing sins, that was his responsibility. The bandit asked नारदम्निः how he can be relieved, cleansed of his sins. नारदम्निः made him sit under a tree in the forest, advised him to recite just the name राम with his eyes closed and not to leave the place until

he would return. नारदमुनिः returned after long years. There was no sight of the bandit. An anthill had grown under the tree. नारदमुनिः put his ear to the anthill and heard a feeble sound of the recitation of रामनाम. नारदमुनिः removed the आवरणम् of anthill. Because Sanskrit word for anthill is वल्मीकम्, नारदमुनिः renamed the bandit as वाल्मीकिः The bandit had become an awakened soul a ऋषिः. नारदमुनिः advised him to pen whatever character, whatever caricature of श्रीराम came to his mind. That caricature is श्रीरामायणम्. The story further goes that नारदमुनिः informed श्रीविष्णुः about श्रीरामायणम्. It appealed so much to श्रीविष्णुः that He thought it good to reincarnate Himself and live the life of श्रीराम. On the basis of this anecdote there is a श्लोकः by भवभूतिः - लौकिकानां हि साधूनामर्थं वागनुवर्तते।ऋषीणां पुनराद्यानां वाचमर्थोऽनुधावति॥(उत्तररामचरितम्१/१०) Biographies of लौकिकानां साधूनां great people are basically linguism of life lived. However श्रीरामायणम् was life lived as was verbalised by आद्यऋषिः वाल्मीकिः.

- Sum and substance is that anyone who has moulded one's character befitting a Brahmin is eligible to recite the षोडशकजपः
   "हरे राम हरे राम राम राम हरे हरे। हरे कृष्ण हरे कृष्ण कृष्ण कृष्ण हरे हरे।".
- o Rather, by reciting the षोडशक-जपः, one's character will get moulded befitting a Brahmin. A sufi saint Kabir, a weaver was such an ardent devotee of श्रीराम that his loom weaved the cloth even when Kabir did not run the loom, rather, श्रीराम operated Kabir's loom! See <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kabir">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kabir</a>

## (६) यदा अस्य षोडशकस्य सार्धत्रिकोटी: जपति ।

- यदा अव्ययम् when
- अस्य इदम् this सर्व. अत्र नपुं. 6'1
- षोडशकस्य षोडशक नप्ं. 6'1 / षोडशक = set of sixteen
- साधित्रिकोटी: साधित्रिकोटि संख्यावि. अत्र स्त्री. 2'3 / साधित्रिकोटि (स-अर्ध-त्रि-कोटि) three and half crore = 3.5\*10^7 = 35 million. I did a trial recording. One recitation of the षोडशक takes 5 seconds. So 35

million would take 165 million seconds, i.e. 45833.33 hours i.e. 5.23 years non-stop.

- This brings to mind a beautiful verse in Marathi by संत ज्ञानेश्वर "हिर मुखे म्हणा | हिर मुखे म्हणा | पुण्याची गणना | कोण करी || Just recite "Hari" by mouth. just recite "Hari" by mouth! Does one, should one really keep a count of benevolence acquired?
- In Maharashtra there has been a 7-8 centuries long tradition of devotees trekking a pilgrimage barefoot to reach the temple of विठोबामाउली in पंढरपूर on the crescent shore of river चन्द्रभागा.
   They chant जय जय राम कृष्ण हरी See <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pandharpur\_Wari">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pandharpur\_Wari</a> Also many images ⇒
   https://www.google.com/search?q=pilgrimage+of+varakarIs+to+P andharpur&tbm=isch&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiO1sCPptv1

AhUb\_jgGHVBnBloQBXoECAEQGQ&biw=1280&bih=616

• जपति - जप्-धातोः लटि प्र.पु. एक. / जप् जपँ व्यक्तायां वाचि मानसे च (to speak, to meditate, to mutter, to speak nonsense) भ्वादिः, ०१.०४६३ परस्मैपदी, सकर्मकः, सेट

## (७) तदा ब्रह्महत्यां तरित

- तदा अव्ययम् then
- ब्रह्महत्याम् ब्रह्महत्या स्त्री. 2'1 / ब्रह्मणः हत्या इति ब्रह्महत्या
  - ब्रहमणः ब्रहमन् पुं./नपुं. 6'1 / As mentioned earlier ब्रहमन् पुं.means ब्रहमा the creator or ब्राहमणः an ascetic. In the context of ब्रहमहत्या there is no question of slaying ब्रहमा the creator. So ब्रहमहत्या means slaying a ब्राहमणः an ascetic.
  - हत्या [हन्-भावे क्यप्] Killing, slaying, slaughter, murder, particularly criminal killing; as in भ्रूणहत्या, गोहत्या &c.
  - ब्रहमहत्या = The (sin of) having slain a Brahmin.
- तरति तॄ-धातोः लटि प्र.पु. एक. / तॄ प्लवनतरणयोः (to cross, to float, to swim) भ्वादिः, ०१.११२४ परस्मैपदी, सकर्मकः, सेट्
- यदा अस्य षोडशकस्य सार्धित्रकोटी: जपित तदा ब्रह्महत्यां तरित = If one mutters the sixteen-worded quip 35 million times, the sin as serious as the sin of slaying a Brahmin gets washed clean. Lesser sins will certainly get washed.
- (८) तरित वीरहत्याम ।

- तरति वीरहत्याम् Note वीरस्य हत्या इति वीरहत्या /
  - o वीर vīra [अजेः रक् वीभावश्च Uṇ.2.13] a. 1 Heroic, brave. -2 Mighty, powerful. -3 Excellent, eminent. -₹: 1 A hero, warrior, champion; कोऽप्येष संप्रति नवः पुरुषावतारो वीरो न यस्य भगवान् भृगुनन्दनोऽपि U.5.33. -2 The sentiment of heroism (in rhetoric); अस्तोकवीरग्रुसाहसमद्भृतं च Mv.1.6; it is distinguished under four heads; दानवीर, धर्मवीर, दयावीर and युद्धवीर
  - The word वीर: can be taken to connote a क्षत्रियः. So तरति वीरहत्याम् is in logical sequence after ब्रहमहत्यां तरति.

## (९) स्वर्णस्तेयात् पूतः भवति

- स्वर्णस्तेयात् स्वर्णस्तेयम् नपुं. 5'1 / स्वर्णस्य स्तेयम् इति स्वर्णस्तेयम् 
   स्वर्णस्य स्वर्णम् gold नपुं. 6'1 /

  - ० स्तेयम् theft नप्ं. 1'1/
- पूत: पू-धातोः क्त-वि. पूत अत्र पुं. 1'1 / पू पूङ् पवने (to purify, to cleanse) भ्वादिः, ०१.११२१ आत्मनेपदी, सकर्मकः, सेट्
  - पू पूञ् पवने (to purify, to cleanse) क्रयादिः, ०९.००१४ उभयपदी, सकर्मकः,
- भवति भू इति धातुः / तस्य लिट प्र.पु. एक.
   स्वर्णस्तेयात् पूतः भवति = Becomes cleansed of the sin of stealing gold.
  - o By tradition in Hindu society वैश्याः the trading community were, rather, even today are the rich people and would have gold. Stealing gold suggests an offence against the वैश्याः.
  - o ब्रहमहत्या was a reference of offence against the Brahmins, वीरहत्या has the reference of offence against the क्षत्रिय-s, स्वर्णस्तेयम् has the reference of offence against the वैश्याः.

## (१०) वृषलीगमनात् पूतः भवति

- वृषलीगमनात् वृषलीगमनम् नपुं. 5'1 / वृषलीम् गमनम् इति वृषलीगमनम्
- वृषली 1 An unmarried girl twelve years old; particularly, a girl remaining unmarried at her father's house in whom menstruation has commenced; पितुर्गेहे च या नारी रजः पश्यत्यसंस्कृता । भ्रूणहत्या पितुस्तस्याः सा कन्या विषली स्मृता ॥ -2 A woman during menstruation. -3 A barren woman. -4 The mother of a still-born child. -5 A Śūdra female, or the wife of a Śūdra

- o There needs to be etymological validation for all the meanings of वृषली. Without etymological validation, the meanings sound to be conventional or borne by tradition. That is not convincing to me.
- वृषलीगमनात् पूत: भवति Is cleansed of a sin of having (illicit) relationship with a wife of a शूद्र:
  - o The four words ब्रह्महत्या, वीरहत्या, स्वर्णस्तेयम् and वृषलीगमनम् summarise offence against every section of the society ब्राहमणाः, वीराः, वैश्याः and शूद्राः.
  - o All in all, all antisocial conduct is sinful. षोडशकस्य सार्धत्रिकोटी: जप: is the penance to be cleansed of all such sin.

- (११) पितृदेवमनुष्याणाम् अपकारात् पूतः भवति

   पितृदेवमनुष्याणाम् पितरः देवाः मनुष्याः च इति पितृदेवमनुष्याः (इतरेतर-द्वन्द्वः)
  - पितरः पितृ पुं. 1'3 forefathers, ancestors

• अपकारात् - अपकारः disrespect पुं. 5'1 पितृदेवमनुष्याणामपकारात् पूतो भवति - A householders is supposed to pay respects by offering यज्ञः sacrificial ritual unto ब्रहमन्, देवाः, पितरः, मनुष्याः, भूतानि every day. Not observing this diktat is termed as indulgence in अपकारः, which is in turn sinful. The respects are symbolically performed by putting away five pinchfuls of the food in the plate, before partaking the food into one's mouth. Performing these respects is reminding oneself that one came to life and continues to live only due to the grace of ब्रहमन्, देवाः, पितरः, मनुष्याः, भूतानि. The five pinchful offerings are sort of prayers that they continue to be pleased and continue to shower their grace.

- (१२) सर्वधर्मपरित्यागपापात् सद्यः शुचिताम् आप्नुयात्

   सर्वधर्मपरित्यागपापात् सर्वधर्मपरित्यागपाप नपुं. 5'1 / सर्वे धर्माः इति सर्वधर्माः / सर्वधर्माणां परित्यागः इति सर्वधर्मपरित्यागः / सर्वधर्मपरित्यागः एवं पापम् सर्वधर्मपरित्यागपापम /
  - o सर्वधर्माः all codes of righteous conduct. The word धर्म: is wrongly translated as religion. If the original meaning of धर्म: was to be 'religion', then there would be no relevance of the pronominal adjective सर्व. The fact is that one abides by many codes of righteous conduct such as पुत्रधर्मः unto father and mother, पतिधर्मः

unto wife or पत्नीधर्मः unto husband भ्रातृधर्मः with sister or भगिनीधर्मः with brother मित्रधर्मः with friends शिष्यधर्मः with the precepts

- o परित्यागः forsaking, not abiding by
- o सर्वधर्मपरित्यागपापम् Not abiding by any of the codes of righteous conducts is sinful
- सदयः readily
- शुचिताम् शुचिता स्त्री. 2'1 / शुचिता the state of being cleansed
   आप्नुयात् आप्-धातोः विधिलिङ्-लकारे प्र.पु. एक. / आप् आपूँ व्याप्तौ (to obtain, to pervade, to occupy, to reach, to get) स्वादिः, ०५.००१६ परस्मैपदी, सकर्मकः, अनिट्
- सर्वधर्मपरित्यागपापात् सद्यः श्चितामाप्न्यात् may one readily obtain cleansing of the sin(s) of not having observed the codes of righteous conduct, may one be readily absolved of all such sins.

- (१३+१४) सद्यः मुच्यते सद्यः मुच्यते

   मुच्यते मुच्-धातोः कर्मणिप्रयोगे लटि प्र.पु. एक. / मुच् मुचूँ मोक्षणे (to free, to liberate, to leave, to release, to loosen, to abandon) तुदादिः, ०६.०१६६ उभयपदी, सकर्मकः, अनिट्
  - सद्य: म्च्यते सद्य: म्च्यते (The one who षोडशकस्य सार्धत्रिकोटी: जपति mutters the sixteen-worded quip 35 million times) is readily liberated, (yes) is readily liberated.
    - o Note the duplication सद्य: मुच्यते is according to the convention to suggest end of the text.

## (१५) इति उपनिषत

- इति here ends
- उपनिषत् स्त्री. 1'1 / Note the literal, rather, grammatically correct meaning of उपनिषत is adjectival "what stays in close association with". But convention has assigned उपनिषत् to mean 'the text that stays in close association with the वेदः". Note वेदः is masculine. Hence उपनिषत् the text that stays in close association with the वेदः has feminine gender.
  - Note, in Sanskrit most words related to virtuosities are feminine. See in देवीसूक्तम् - "या देवी सर्वभूतेष् शक्तिरूपेण संस्थिता नमस्तस्यै,

नमस्तस्यै, नमस्तस्यै नमो नमः | then भक्तिरूपेण ..., बुद्धिरूपेण ..., श्रद्धा .. शान्ति .., चेतना .., .., ..,

- In उपनिषदः is summarised the virtuous, benevolent Vedic knowledge
- इत्युपनिषत् = That is the promise of this उपनिषत्

May I add an observation that the lines यदास्य षोडशकस्य सार्धत्रिकोटीर्जपति तदा ब्रह्महत्यां तरित ।

तरित वीरहत्याम् । स्वर्णस्तेयात् पूतो भवति । वृषलीगमनात् पूतो भवति । पितृदेवमनुष्याणामपकारात् पूतो भवति । mention what benefits one would get by reciting this कलिसन्तरणोपनिषत्. Many स्तोत्राणि and उपनिषदः have such lines. This portion is called as फलश्रुतिः फलस्य कर्मफलस्य श्रुतिः श्रवणम् । This is contrary to the advice मा कर्मफलहेतुर्भूः (गीता 2-47). One may go by that advice as well.

Nevertheless, may the जपः "हरे राम हरे राम राम राम हरे हरे । हरे कृष्ण हरे कृष्ण कृष्ण कृष्ण हरे हरे ॥" help us wade through all difficulties at all times!

May we recite the complete उपनिषत्  $\Rightarrow$ 

ॐ सह नाववतु । सह नौ भुनक्तु । सह वीर्यङ्करवावहै । तेजस्विनावधीतमस्तु मा विद्विषावहै । ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः ।

अथ कलिसन्तरणोपनिषत्

हरिः ॐ । द्वापरान्ते नारदो ब्रह्माणं जगाम कथं भगवन् गां पर्यटन् कलिं सन्तरेयमिति । स होवाच ब्रह्मा साधु पृष्टोऽस्मि सर्वश्रुतिरहस्यं गोप्यं तच्छृणु येन कलिसंसारं तरिष्यसि । भगवत आदिपुरुषस्य नारायणस्य नामोच्चारणमात्रेण निर्धृतकलिर्भवतीति ॥ १॥ नारदः प्नः पप्रच्छ तन्नाम किमिति । स होवाच हिरण्यगर्भः ।

हरे राम हरे राम राम राम हरे हरे । हरे कृष्ण हरे कृष्ण कृष्ण कृष्ण हरे हरे ॥

इति षोडशकं नाम्नां कलिकल्मषनाशनम् । नातः परतरोपायः सर्ववेदेषु दृश्यते ॥

षोडशकलावृतस्य जीवस्यावरणविनाशनम् । ततः प्रकाशते परं ब्रह्म मेघापाये रविरश्मिमण्डलीवेति ॥ २॥

पुनर्नारदः पप्रच्छ भगवन् कोऽस्य विधिरिति ।
तं होवाच नास्य विधिरिति ।
सर्वदा शुचिरशुचिर्वा पठन् ब्राह्मणः सलोकतां समीपतां
सरूपतां सायुज्यमेति ।
यदास्य षोडशकस्य सार्धत्रिकोटीर्जपति तदा ब्रह्महत्यां तरित ।
तरित वीरहत्याम् ।
स्वर्णस्तेयात् पूतो भवति ।
वृषलीगमनात् पूतो भवति ।
पितृदेवमनुष्याणामपकारात् पूतो भवति ।
सर्वधर्मपरित्यागपापात् सद्यः शुचितामाप्नुयात् ।
सद्यो मुच्यते सद्यो मुच्यते इत्युपनिषत् ॥ ३॥

ॐ सह नाववतु । सह नौ भुनक्तु । सह वीर्यङ्करवावहै । तेजस्विनावधीतमस्तु मा विद्विषावहै । ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः ।

शुभमस्तु !

-o-O-o-

# परिशिष्टम् - १ Study of the शान्ति-मन्त्रः "ॐ सहनाववत्"

ॐ सह <mark>नाव</mark>वतु । सह नौ भुनक्तु । सह वीर्यं करवावहै । तेजस्वि <mark>नाव</mark>धीतमस्तु । मा विद्विषावहै । ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः !

पदपाठः - ॐ सह <mark>नौ अ</mark>वतु । सह नौ भुनक्तु । सह वीर्यम् करवावहै । तेजस्वि <mark>नौ अ</mark>धीतम् अस्तु । मा विद्विषावहै । ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः !

वाक्यांशशः विश्लेषणम्

अनुक्र.	अव्ययाः	अन्ये सुबन्ताः	कर्तृपदीयाः	कर्मपदी याः	तिङ्न्ताः
8	ઋૢ૾				
ર	सह		(सः ईश्वरः)	नौ	अवतु
3	सह		(सः ईश्वरः)	नौ	भुनक्तु
8			(आवाम्)	वीर्यम्	करवावहै
<sub>(</sub>		नौ	अधीतम् तेजस्वि		अस्तु
ξ	मा		(आवाम्)		विद्विषावहै
b	ઋૢ૾				
C			शान्तिः		(अस्तु)
٩			शान्तिः		(अस्तु)
१०			शान्तिः		(अस्तु)

#### Notes -

- 1. ॐ OM इति माङ्गलिकं ध्यानम् । OM is the sacred syllable, an auspicious invocation.
- 2. The verbs अवतु and भुनक्तु in (2) and (3) are लोट्, प्र.पु. एक. of अव् (to protect) and भुज्/भुञ्ज् (to feed)

- The word नौ is in 2, 3 and 5. 3.
  - In 2 and 3 it is कर्मपदीय hence द्वितीया, द्विवचनम् of सर्वनाम अस्मद् (I/We).
  - In (5) it is षष्ठी, द्विवचनम् of सर्वनाम अस्मद् (I/We).
- In (4) and (6) the verbs करवावहै and विद्विषावहै are आत्मनेपदम् लोट्, उ.प्. द्वि. of कृ (8 3. To do) and वि+द्विष् (2 3. To hate)
  - Their natural pronominal subject word is आवाम् (प्रथमा द्विवचनम् of सर्वनाम अस्मद् (I/We), which is implicit in the verb-forms themselves, and has been made explicit in the above tabulation.
- In (8), (9) and (10) the appropriate verb is अस्तु लोट् प्र.पु. एक. of अस् (to be)

#### पदाभ्यासाः

Study of ॐ, अवतु, भुनक्तु, नौ, करवावहै, विद्विषावहै and अस्तु has already been detailed in the Notes above. Other words to be studied are  $\rightarrow$ 

- सह अव्ययम 1.
- वीर्यम् (वि+ईर्)-धातोः ण्यत्-वि. वीर्य act of valour अत्र नपुं. २/१
  2.1. वीर्यम् "वृ" १, ५, ९ उ (= to choose, to prefer) इति धातुः । तस्मात् विध्यर्थि विशेषणम् (= preferable) तथा भाववाचकं नाम अपि "वीर्य" (= preferability, valour) । अत्र नपुंसकलिङ्गि । तस्य प्रथमा / द्वितीया (अत्र द्वितीया) विभक्तिः एकवचनम् च ।
- तेजस्व तेज: अस्य अस्ति इति तेजस्विन् glorious वि. अत्र नपुं. १/१ 3.
- अधीतम् (अधि+इ)-धातोः क्त-वि. अधीत learning, knowledge अत्र नप्ं. १/१
- 5. मा - अव्ययम्
- शान्तिः "शम्" ४ प (= to pacify) इति धातुः । तस्मात् भाववाचकं स्त्रीलिङ्गि **6.** नाम "शान्ति" (= peace) । तस्य प्रथमा विभिन्तः एकवचनम् च ।

## वाक्यार्थाः -

- 1. सह नौ अवतु May He ईश्वरः protect us both.
- 2. सह नौ भुनक्तु May ईश्वरः feed us both.
- 3. सह वीर्यं करवावहै May we both display valour together.
- 4. अधीतं नौ तेजस्वि अस्त् May our learning be brilliant.

- 5. मा विद्विषावहै May we (never) hate each other, may we never have enmity unto each other.
- 6. शान्तिः (अस्तु) May peace be (with us).

#### स्वाध्यायः

This is a शान्तिमन्त्रः, because it's endnote is ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः. A शान्तिमन्त्रः is basically a मन्त्रः an eternally valid statement, to be chanted and also to be meditated upon.

The मन्त्रः closes with repetition of the word शान्तिः three times. Prayer for शान्तिः is a prayer for peace, for calming down the afflictions, which disturb the peace. It is said that we suffer from three types of तापाः afflictions - आधिदेविक accidental, beyond our control, आधिभौतिक from creatures, creations, maybe a mosquito or a cobra or a virus like CORONA, आध्यात्मिक imbalance in one's own psyche. Saying शान्तिः three times is praying for peace from all three types of afflictions.

That also is significant. To understand the significance I said it to myself, only once ॐ शान्तिः I found the whole charm missed out completely. So, I said again ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः ! And of course the utterance was so soothing. The second and third utterances should be slower and slower. Triple repetition really helps the Mantra to settle into the psyche.

Even in Indian musical recitals, rendering of a song is recommended to be closed with such triple repetition of the closing note. By that you can know when the rendering is closing and when to clap!

There is द्विवचनम् in the मन्त्रः. So this मन्त्रः is an eternally valid prayer for any two persons or for any two entities to pray for a positive relationship between them.

### It is a prayer for

- teacher and disciple
- husband and wife, especially as a part of the wedding vow or ritual, that the new phase in life that they are embarking upon, be blissful in all respects

- parent and child
- any two friends
- lion and the mouse
- a family or any person entering a new house (There is a custom of conducting a worship पूजा to the वास्तुपुरुष the deity residing at the place. This Mantra is relevant for that worship.)
- Rather, it can be recited as a part of any worship पूजा ritual
- even for signing a treaty at the end of battle between two enemies!
  - As such there should be no battles. If at all a battle takes place, it should end with this prayer.
  - Closing a battle with signing a treaty invoking this prayer would ensure that strife will not continue endlessly.

It seems, for the sake of world-peace, people all over the world should take to chanting this prayer whole-heartedly!

शुभमस्तु ।

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#### **ABOUT THE AUTHOR**



Mr. S. L. Abhyankar, B.E. (Mech., 1963) owes his interest in studying Sanskrit to his father, who taught Sanskrit as a High School teacher.

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